

- AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 12th street.—THE LITTLE LIFE.
BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BARRE BLUZE.
BOVEY THEATRE. Bovey.—VOL-A-VENT, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—ALF BURNETT, THE HUMORIST.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE WILD FAWN.
KAFF'S LION PARK, East 110th street.—SUMMER NIGHTS' FESTIVAL.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, July 29, at midnight.
The London journals comment on the American Citizens Protection bill just passed by Congress, taking a rather unfavorable view of the motives which actuated our legislators and expressing the opinion that the passage of the measure will delay the settlement of a naturalization law.
The legislative session of France was closed. The suit of the United States against M. Arman, shipbuilders, relative to the supply of war vessels for Jeff Davis was against the American government by the court in Paris. A conference for the alleviation of the horrors of war by the use of explosive bullets will be held in St. Petersburg. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be raised to a dukedom. Mr. Disraeli is very hopeful of the state of relations between England and the United States.

The racing at Goodwood was very animated. Consols, 84 1/2, money. Five-twenties, 7 1/2 in London and 76 1/2 in Frankfurt. Cotton heavy, with middling uplands at 9 1/2. Breadstuffs without marked change and provisions dull.

Our special European correspondence supplies interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 15th of July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By way of England we have news from South America to the effect that Lopez had made propositions for peace to the allies through United States Minister Washburn. Señor Sarmentou was elected President of the Argentine Confederation.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing the California mails and passengers and \$461,224 in treasure.

The news from Panama is somewhat unfavorable for the revolutionists. Large bodies of conservatives are assembling in the interior, which so alarmed the Provisional President that he is afraid to make a movement in any direction. General Mosquera is expected to return soon from his banishment in Peru, and as he has already a considerable party in his interest it is probable that he will place himself at the head of the government again.

The Peruvians seem likely to be spared the evils of another revolution for some months to come. The movement in favor of Prado has come to naught, and the people are turning their attention to other matters than fighting. Their monetary affairs are in a bad way—the Treasury is nearly empty, and the government is deeply in debt. Peru appears disposed to accept the mediation proffered by the United States, and adjust her difficulties with Spain without regard to the wishes of Chile.

The Congress of Chile is actively engaged in perfecting measures of great public benefit. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished, and the government is preparing to offer great inducements to immigrants. Business is active and increasing. The fortifications of Valparaiso are completed and the city is considered almost impregnable.

General Grant meets with a hearty reception from the hardy adventurers of the Plains. On his arrival at Omaha, on Tuesday morning, he received by a large concourse of people, who escorted him through the city to the headquarters of the Grand Club, when a general handshaking took place. The same enthusiasm prevailed at St. Joseph and at other points upon the route.

The Chinese Embassy arrived in this city last night at half past ten o'clock. Their quarters are at the Westminster Hotel, where they will remain until Monday next, when they take their departure for Auburn and Niagara Falls.

Secretary Seward is reported to have another real estate speculation in view. It is the purchase, for a naval station, of an island in the East Indies, rich, fertile and beautiful, inhabited by a few Malays, and which will place us upon an equal footing with any European Power in the eastern seas.

The match race between the yachts Mattie and Martha, yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the Martha, the Mattie winning by one minute and thirty seconds. An accident happened to the jib of the Martha, or it is likely the tables would have been turned.

The yacht Sappho left Brooklyn yesterday for Cowes, England. Arriving at the Hook the wind was considered unfavorable for an immediate start upon her long voyage, and the Sappho accordingly returned and cast anchor within the Horseshoe, awaiting a favorable wind.

Great preparations are being made for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Squadron, which will rendezvous at Glen Cove on the 5th of August. Seventeen yachts are already entered.

Yesterday morning the Georgia Legislature elected Joshua Hill and H. V. Miller United States Senators from that State. Both gentlemen are democrats and their election takes everybody by surprise. Mr. Hill was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, but resigned his seat in that body in February, 1861. He took no part in the rebellion, and in 1866 was appointed Collector of the port of Savannah by President Johnson.

Lecture of South Carolina yesterday elected Franklin J. Moses Chief Justice of that State over D. T. Corbin, United States District Attorney.

Yesterday the Senate of Tennessee unanimously declared that the State was unable to pay the interest on the State debt, and passed a bill providing for the funding of both the principal and interest due and becoming due for three years. A resolution was introduced in the Senate to raise a committee to wait upon the Governor and ask him to recommend the removal of political disabilities from the disfranchised citizens of Tennessee.

The National Temperance Convention, consisting of delegates from temperance organizations from several States, assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. W. E. Dodge, of this city, was chosen President of the Convention.

The thirty-third annual commencement of Lafayette College, of Easton, Pa., was held yesterday. The degrees of LL. D. were conferred upon James C. Higham, missionary in Japan, and the degree of D. D. upon R. W. Raymond, editor of the Journal of Mining.

A terrific oil explosion occurred on Tuesday night at the Albion Oil Works of Lafayette & Waring, three miles from Pittsburg, resulting in the death of one man and the fatal injury of another. The still man is missing, supposed to be killed.

A still in Parker's oil refinery at Cleveland, Ohio, exploded on Tuesday night, killing one man and severely injuring three others. The works took fire and were entirely destroyed.

Mr. Rhind, manager of the Quebec Bank, was arrested yesterday morning at Toronto on the charge of perjury.

The woods on the north shore of Lake Superior are rapidly burning up. Millions of dollars' worth of

A Rising Cloud in the South—What Shall Be Our Future?

We published in yesterday's HERALD several reports from the Southern States indicating trouble in the approaching election. Governor Brownlow convenes the Legislature of Tennessee in extra session, states in his message that rebel paroled soldiers are forming themselves into secret bands to overthrow the State government and carry the Presidential election, recommends that they be declared outlaws punishable with death wherever found, and asks for money and authority to enable him to call out the State militia and deal summarily with such customers. In Missouri a political meeting called by the democrats ends in a riot, in which three or four persons are killed and several wounded—a fatality greater than that attending the capture of the fortress of Magdala by Napier. In Louisiana and Georgia the State authorities are preparing to call upon the President for aid against anticipated insurrection, and in Alabama an intense excitement is occasioned by the proposition to transfer from the people to the Legislature already elected the power to cast the electoral vote of the State.

Progress of the Revolution.

Seven of the Southern States having complied with the requirements of Congress, the act constituting them military districts has "become inoperative;" so the armed power of the nation is withdrawn and the power heretofore lodged with commanders is "remitted to the civil authorities." Law and not the will of any man is now theoretically supreme in these communities. But what law? Particularly the fourteenth amendment, which Mr. Seward has just (somewhat superfluously) declared "valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States." These Southern communities are now subject to their local laws, save in so far as these conflict with the national laws; and they are subject to the laws of Congress except when these conflict with the provisions of the constitution. Just as the parts of the reconstruction law that established military authority in the South have now "become inoperative" and are put aside, so other parts of the same law will of course become inoperative and be put aside, as they seem to be superseded by the higher constitutional enactments. Between the reconstruction laws and the fourteenth amendment there is direct collision on that vital point of Southern politics—negro suffrage. In the amendment the Southern communities may find full power to supersede and push aside the laws that establish this suffrage, and from all the indications we now have of Southern temper we cannot doubt their readiness to use that power at the earliest possible moment. In erasing negro suffrage they lose a certain weight in the national legislature; but they will deprive themselves of that to put their domestic institutions on a basis satisfactory to themselves. For this they will only wait to manipulate one State election, and so get the power that Congress has left with the carpet-baggers. To this effort they are manifestly invited by the attitude of the Executive, by the ostentatious announcement to them just as Congress has adjourned that the generals have no longer any power and that the fourteenth amendment is the paramount law.

Here we go, then, into another stretch of revolutionary possibilities, into another phase of the war of factions, as if to demonstrate that the newer republic shall not be exempt from the vices that destroyed all its historical predecessors, and to declare that forms of government give no security against the evils that flow from party fury and all other developments of political vice. Our future we can only study in the history of other nations. Was the fall of the Roman republic an accurate autotype of ours? Between the decay of the old republican forms and spirit and the next government that gave glory to the Roman name there were over a hundred years in which the State was alternately in the hands of one or another faction. Reaction from one extreme always brought the other into power, and the incoming faction found no labor so agreeable as tearing up all that the former had done and in initiating another organization of government from the most widely different principles. Laws were only made by one to be unmade by the other, and society—the people—every interest of the community was thus kept at the constant mercy of men who could see nothing that stood in the way of their party revenges. Thus the Roman republic went down, until its people so lost their great spirit that they could accept a master, and then the shadow of Caesar's name, greater than Caesar, consolidated the empire. Are we to experience the same changes? Was the government founded by our fathers only fit for a republic of five to ten millions of persons, and did the growth of the nation render inevitable a change in its political system? And must we, in order to reconcile us to the system of the future that shall be suited to fifty millions, go through all the miseries of a rule of faction till we shall be ready to accept with peace a system that now would be repugnant to our republican instincts?

As we stand we are in the hands of the demagogues. This most atrocious faction that we call the radicals has cheated the nation of the just results of its great efforts and victory, and thus starts the reaction that has threatened to bring into power the other extreme. But shall we fare any better with that other extreme? What can we expect of Seymour, of Blair or of a party of one of whose orators is Wade Hampton, and whose platform is made in great part by the men who waged a four years' war to destroy the government? Seymour is rather worse than poor Pierce—a mere retailer of infinite twaddle. If his party were to win we should expect to see him withdraw and Blair take his place. Blair has promised in advance to take us back to the chaos of disorganization. He would observe constitutional forms—that is, he would wait until he had secured a Congress of his own creatures, which he could certainly do by such a use of government patronage as has not been dreamed of hitherto. With that Congress and that President whither might we not be taken? And if the Northern people resisted another war of coercion would be easy to start, and a Southern army, with a change of coat and colors, might march into the Middle or New England States under Wade Hampton to assert the authority of the national government. Events less likely have been seen. We cannot fancy that the radical faction is any more worthy to be trusted than the rebel faction; and we believe that Grant is safe; and as we have seen him in the war win battles in spite of the enemy in front and the politicians behind, we could hope that he might do quite as much again. His election affords the only promise of saving the country from such a future as an indiscriminate war of factions would involve.

The Sherman Funding Bill.

The Sherman Funding Bill.—The scheme of the foreign holders of our government five-twenty to insure the payment of their interest and principal in coin is in the hands of President Johnson and awaits his signature to become a law. It would add one thousand million dollars to our national debt and would pass two thousand million dollars through the hands of the Treasury ring managers, besides leaving an unadjusted balance of about twenty millions for any little operation constantly in the hands of the financial agent for the purchase of the old loan and the sale of the new on commission. There is consequently a powerful lobby at work upon all who can influence President Johnson, and upon the President himself, to wring from him his approval of this gigantic job. Let us see whether he will play into the hands of the radicals by signing the bill.

The Rebel Flag Looming Up Again.

Wade Hampton was serenaded by a great multitude in Charleston last Saturday night, the band repeating "Dixie" and other Southern airs amid the utmost enthusiasm. Upon the air floated the cry of the crowd General Hampton made a few remarks complimentary to the chivalry of Charleston and eulogistic of the rebel flag. On the latter topic he said he "had preserved the flag from the general wreck; he had cherished it and he intended to keep it until they had a State again"—all of which was received with tumultuous applause. This does not look very much like smothering the fires or suppressing the resentments, jealousies and heartburnings created by the war; on the contrary, it indicates the intention of the Southern leaders to keep alive bitter sectional feeling among their people and to pave the way, possibly, for another civil war—this time not outside, but inside the Union.

The Canadian Railway Loan.

Recent advices from London inform us that the loan for the Intercolonial Railway of the Dominion of Canada has been put in the market. Messrs. Baring & Glyn are the agents. The loan is to be for four millions sterling, three millions of which are to bear interest at the rate of four per cent, guaranteed by the imperial government, while the remaining one million is to bear interest at the rate of five per cent, and is to be raised exclusively on the credit of the united colonies. In the first instance only one-half of the total is to be put forth. The London journals speak of the loan as a certain success. We have no word to the contrary. Whatever brings money to develop the resources of this Continent is to us an advantage; and as this loan promises to do both we wish it all success.

Our Relations with England.

The London journals comment on the American Citizens Protection bill, passed by Congress just previous to the adjournment, in a rather excited tone, expressing the opinion that the adoption of the measure will tend to delay the general settlement of the foreign naturalization question and that it will be used as a Presidential electioneering agency by the politicians in November. Mr. Disraeli, at a Cabinet banquet, was, however, more calm and consequently more cordial, the Premier stating that "every day leads to a better feeling" between the two countries and that "the solution of the subjects of misunderstanding is near at hand."

The Western Indians and Our Rocky Mountain Travellers.

We have a report from Ellsworth, in the far West, that all the Indian tribes that had been gathered together at Fort Larned had left, and that no one knew where they had gone. It is feared that they have gone South to put their women and children in some safe place, and that then they will return on the warpath, taking the line of the Pacific Railroad and the routes traversed by the emigrant trains in a grand campaign for scalps and plunder. It was suspected, however, that this rumor was an invention of army contractors and adventurers on the lookout for spoils. At all events the Indians of the Plains and Rocky Mountains are still in a very unsettled and uncertain condition; for with all their treaties of peace they are adrift and are very uneasy at being more and more hemmed in and cut off on every side by the increasing whites all around them, and they look with especial horror upon that Pacific Railroad as an intruder which means their destruction.

It would not, therefore, be surprising if we were soon to hear of the upsetting of railroad trains and the massacre of detached parties of travellers, railway workmen and soldiers. In this view we are glad that the distinguished Rocky Mountain excursion party, embracing Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, is on the return trip and already this side the Indian hunting grounds. Mr. Speaker Colfax, however, and General Frank Blair, the two candidates for the Vice Presidency, and the Hon. Ben Wade, who as President of the Senate practically holds the position of Vice President of the United States, and other con-

The Poughkeepsie Saengerfest.

The Grand Prize Concert—Serenade to Mayor Innes—The Last Day's Proceedings. Beautiful weather has smiled upon the festivities of the Saengerfest now progressing in this city, and to-day the atmosphere is all that could be desired. During yesterday afternoon the Germans went in for all kinds of enjoyment, and there is proof that success crowned their efforts. In the morning there was a grand rehearsal of all of the societies at Pine Hall, a large number of enthusiastic Teutons being in attendance. Eastman College Band, D. T. Morgan leader, provided the instrumental accompaniments, the exercises opening with Marie's "Battalio Magenta." Last evening, long before eight o'clock, the streets in the vicinity of Pine Hall, where the grand concert took place, were thronged with people. So dense was the crowd that it was difficult to force a passage through it. A large calcium light was placed in an advantageous position, and as it swung to and fro the brilliant glare lighted up whole blocks of buildings and brought plainly to view many gaily attired promenaders. By eight P. M. the hall was comfortably filled with the coming musical guests, who filed into the main entrance, soon after which the programme was commenced and continued as follows:

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Overture—Pohl and Schuler. Suppe. Eastman Band, D. T. Morgan, Leader.
2. Prays. Billetter.
3. The German People's Prayer. F. Abt. By United Societies accompanied by the Eastman Band.
4. Love and Mercy. Otto.
5. The Hopes. By Schillerbund, N. Y.
6. Slumber Song. By Harmonia, N. Y.
7. Grand Polonaise. Eastman Band.
8. Hymn to the Music. Walstein.
9. Serenade. F. Abt.
10. Oestlan. Beschnitt.
11. Union Song. Lachnar. United Societies.

The finest piece of the evening seemed to be "Love and Mercy," sung by the Schillerbund Society of New York. I scarcely know what to say about it. The harmony was beautiful beyond conception. When it was finished the audience applauded with such fervor how well it was appreciated by the musical audience present.

The Junger Mannerchor, of New York, sang the "Slumber Song" in a very creditable manner. But few of the organization were present.

The Newburg Mannerchor and the Poughkeepsie Society competed for the second prize, the latter showing the superior training that the former, though the Newburg people did well. Last evening the Junger Mannerchor, accompanied by Wagner's New York Band, serenaded Mayor Innes, starting at ten o'clock all the societies marched in procession to the Poughkeepsie Garden, where, at eleven o'clock, there was a grand open air concert, and at two P. M. the awarding of prizes took place.

The first prize is a beautiful affair. It is a solid silver goblet a foot and a quarter high, lined with gold. The second prize is a very creditable one, from the First Saengerfest of the Hudson River Saengerbund, in Poughkeepsie, July 27, 28 and 29.

The judges were: Professor A. Zaur, of the New York Liederkreis; Professor Charles, of the West Point Liederkreis; Professor Charles, of Poughkeepsie Liederkreis; Professor Brown, of Poughkeepsie Liederkreis; Professor Henry Brinl, of Newburg. The first prize was awarded to the New York Harmonia Society. The second prize, consisting of two silver goblets and a silver server, was contested for only by the Poughkeepsie and Newburg societies. The judges awarded the prize to the former.

Then followed the musical festivities. Dancing, congratulations, hand-shakings, were visible everywhere. Of course the Teutonic beverage suffered some; but even the masses of musicians, I must not neglect to speak in high praise of the singing qualities of the New York Schillerbund. Their singing was magnificent, and perhaps they would have won the first prize, but their pipes had a little too long. The Junger Mannerchor, of New York, are a fine set of young fellows, and during their stay in this city they have given many splendid performances. The dances are winding up with a grand ball at Pine Hall, and there is an immense attendance. The dancers are highly pleased to have an excellent, larger plaud and "all goes merry as a marriage bell."

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

The Contest for the Ten Thousand Dollar Parse—Farnought the Winner. BUFFALO, July 29, 1863. An immense crowd—at least twenty thousand people—were in attendance at the Driving Park this afternoon to witness the trot for the greatest purse ever offered on this Continent. Buffalo has won additional honor to-day for the impartial manner in which the managers of the Driving Park Association conducted the great race. Notwithstanding a number of horses of unbounded speed are owned in the city, only one—Lady Hamilton, owned by Mr. English—was called for the race. The horses drawn before the race lost in the award the judges might be accused of partiality.

The horses were called to the score promptly to time, but owing to the score being lost in future efforts. At length a start was effected from a stand, and the most intense anxiety was manifested in the result of the race. The first race was for a purse of \$10,000, free for all horses that have never been in harness previous to June 1, 1863. The second, \$5,000, for the second, \$1,000, for the third, and \$1,000 for the fourth, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

The following is the summary: First race, 1 mile heats, best three in five, in harness. 1. Wilson & Whitcomb entered by Dr. George Palmer. 2. 4 1 1. 3. 4 1 2. 4. 2 3. 5. 3 4 3. 6. 2 4 4. 7. 3 4 4. 8. 5 6 7. 9. 6 7 8. 10. 7 8 9. 11. 8 9 10. 12. 9 10 11. 13. 10 11 12. 14. 11 12 13. 15. 12 13 14. 16. 13 14 15. 17. 14 15 16. 18. 15 16 17. 19. 16 17 18. 20. 17 18 19. 21. 18 19 20. 22. 19 20 21. 23. 20 21 22. 24. 21 22 23. 25. 22 23 24. 26. 23 24 25. 27. 24 25 26. 28. 25 26 27. 29. 26 27 28. 30. 27 28 29. 31. 28 29 30. 32. 29 30 31. 33. 30 31 32. 34. 31 32 33. 35. 32 33 34. 36. 33 34 35. 37. 34 35 36. 38. 35 36 37. 39. 36 37 38. 40. 37 38 39. 41. 38 39 40. 42. 39 40 41. 43. 40 41 42. 44. 41 42 43. 45. 42 43 44. 46. 43 44 45. 47. 44 45 46. 48. 45 46 47. 49. 46 47 48. 50. 47 48 49. 51. 48 49 50. 52. 49 50 51. 53. 50 51 52. 54. 51 52 53. 55. 52 53 54. 56. 53 54 55. 57. 54 55 56. 58. 55 56 57. 59. 56 57 58. 60. 57 58 59. 61. 58 59 60. 62. 59 60 61. 63. 60 61 62. 64. 61 62 63. 65. 62 63 64. 66. 63 64 65. 67. 64 65 66. 68. 65 66 67. 69. 66 67 68. 70. 67 68 69. 71. 68 69 70. 72. 69 70 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